TESTING THE BIG CRUISER.

THE TWO-DAYS TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW-YORK A SUCCESS.

& CLOSE INSPECTION BY THE BOARD OF OFFI-CERS-PLOUGHING UP THE NORTH ATLANTIC IN RIFLE PRACTICE-VARIOUS MANOEU-

VRES WITH VESSEL AND MEN. The cruiser New-York returned from her final trial trip yesterday, and anchored off Clifton, TOSSED BY MIGHTY GALES. The trip was a successful one. It was made, not to determine speed qualities, but other things relating to her construction and manoeuvring. She left the Brocklyn Navy Yard on Monday, and anchored off Stapleton. On her was the Board of Officers, which passed upon the condition of the vessel as the last formality before the payment of the final sum due the contractors, and which will report her condition throughout after her four months of service. It consisted of Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, president of the board; Captain Philip Cooper, Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieutenant L. L. Remey, Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan and Naval Constructor G. W. Street. Walter Cramp, of the firm of William Cramp & Sons, represented the contractors during the

At 7 o'clock Tuesday morning the ship started out to sea, and the forty-eight hour trial was

while the men were being inspected the engines were having their trial. The two forward engines were connected, and a run was made for four hours under natural draught, with all four engines running. There was considerable sea on, and the spray dashed over the bows. The vessel proved to be steady in the sea. She made 16.9 knots an hour. This is less than she did on her run from Hampton Roads last September; but as the ship has not been out of water for seven months and her bottom is foul, and the coal used is of poor quality compared with that used for speed tests, the run was considered satisfactory to the experts.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ENGINE.

Tuesday's run brought the ship nearly 100 miles out at sea by the middle of the afternoon. After the drills, the ship manoeuvred in circles to test the steering gear, and to determine what known on a man-of-war as the tactical diameter. Then the vessel was run full tilt ahead, and her engines were suddenly stopped and backed to demonstrate her ability to stop her headway. The big mass of iron and steel quivered like a leaf, and came to a standstill in one minute and fifty seconds. Then the cruiser was head toward Sandy

Hock. The searchlights were tested during the evening and Ardois night signals were tried.
Wednesday morning the ship stood out to sea before a strong northwest wind. The temperature had fallen until it was too cold to wash down the decks. It was not a pleasant day for a sea fight, but one was on the programme.

wash down the decks. It was not a pleasant day for a sea fight, but one was on the programme.

The projectiles for the big eight-inch guns are two feet long, and weigh 250 pounds, guns are two feet long and weigh 250 pounds. They were fired with charges of 104 pounds of powder. When all was ready the signal was given by Admiral Belknap, and one of the big 8-inch guns in the forward turret went off with a roar. The shell struck the water about a mile away, and, exploding, threw a mass of water fifty feet in the air.

The other big gun in the forward turret was then fired. The turret revolved and the guns worked well. The broadside 8-inch rifles were fired, and their shells cast up volumes of water, one and two miles from the ship.

There were tests of search lights Wednesday evening. The ship stood in and out from the Sandy Hook Lightship during the night. The temperature fell to 20 degrees and a strong wind from the northwest was blowing.

Thursday morning at 7 o'clock the forty-eight hours at sea expired, and at 9 o'clock the ship was headed toward the city. The run up the bay was enlivened by fire drill, collision drill and a "repel boarders" drill.

While the ship lay at anchor off Staten Island shore the board inspected the quarters of the men below decks. They were found to be well arranged and in good condition. The only part of the ship that has been criticised is the "sick bay" or hospital quarters. These are forward on the berth deck. The ventilation is poor and the location gives them the full motion of the ship.

The members of the beard declined to state the result of the inspection in advance of the official report to the Secretary of the Navy. It was learned, however, that they were much pleased with the behavior of the ship and her crew.

FRANCE'S GIFT TO THIS STATE.

THE PRENCH EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR TO BE PLACED IN THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

Albany, Dec. 14.-The French Government will present to the State of New-York all, or nearly all, of its educational exhibit which was at the World's Fair. M. Torquen, who had charge of the French exhibit in Jackson Park, has informed the World's Fair. At Jackson Park, has informed the World's Fair authorities of this State that without doubt it will form a portion of the exhibit which will be piaced on the fifth floor of the Capitol. The exhibit consists of the work of pupils in the primary, secondary and Normai schools. There will also be given to the State a pedagogic library, containing text-books used in the public schools, books of reference, etc. The exhibit is now on its way to France. On its arrival there, some of the personal property belonging to teachers will be taken out, and the rest of the exhibit, containing, the articles mentioned, will be sent back to Albany.

WHY THE REGENTS REVOKED THE CHARTER Albany. Dec. 11.-The Board of Regents gave out the following to-day: "At the meeting yester-day the charter of the North Granville Seminary was revoked because the trustees had leased the school to J. M. C. Johnson, who was conducting it for his own benefit, and was proven to be a man incapable, irresponsible and entirely unworthy of confidence."

MAYOR HARRISON'S DAUGHTER TESTIFIES.

Chicago, Dec. 14.-In the Prendergast trial today Sergeant Barber, of the Desplaines-st. station, told the story of Prendergast's giving himself up. and he said that at that time the prisoner gave as a reason for his act that the Mayor had deceived him; that he had promised to give him the position of Corporation Counsel and that he had not kept his word.

Miss Sophia Harrison was the next witness. testimony was given with a great effort. Mr. Trude

testimony was given with a great effort. Mr. Trude interrogated her as briefly as possible in order to obtain from her the story of the killing of her father, so far as she could relate the circumstances from personal knowledge. Several times during her testimony Miss Harrison failtered and was on the verge of a break-down. The defence declined to cross-examine her.

Police Sergeant McDonald and Operator Walsh, of the Desplaines-st. station, told the story of the prisoner's arrival there and his confession that he had killed the Mayor.

William J. Chalmers testified to hearing the shots and rushing into the Harrison house. Said the witness: "I found the Mayor lying at full length on his back. "Chalmers, this is death," the dying man said, 'I'm shot over the heart. When I declared that he was not fatally wounded, he replied with his old-time vigor, as if annoyed because I disputed his word: 'I tell you I am dying.' I asked him to tell who shot him, and, with a paroxysm of pain, he said: 'Don't make me talk.'

MR. CURTIS'S SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY. William H. Curtis, of the millinery firm of which

William H. Curtis, of the millinery firm of which Mrs. Cyrus W. Field is a partner, will fight the order issued by Judge Ingraham Wednesday, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for their concern. Mr. Curtis was seen at the millinery establishment, No. 210 Fifth-ave., yesterday afternoon. He said:

"Mrs. Field and I have never gotten along well, and feeling that we were not in harmony I have tried to break the partnership. I proposed either that she sell out to me or let me sell out to her. She refused to consent to either proposition. The statements that the books of the firm have not been properly kept and that there is a deficiency are false. We have in the bank much more money than enough to settle all our indebtedness.
"If the goods of the store have been sold at too low a price it has been Mrs. Field's fault. She has had entire control of the store."

MB. CRAM NOT ACCEPTABLE AS A TRUSTEE.

Portland, Me., Dec. 14.—The heirs of the late George Warren have, in the Probate Court, demanded the discharge of the trustees of the estate. The trustees are Edward P. Oxnard, of this city, and Calvin M. Cram, of New-York. They were appointed trustees in 1874 the estate amounting to about £120,000, and were not required to give any personal bonds. Since their appointment Mr. Cram, it is alleged, has removed from the city, and his financial condition has changed. The heirs, in demanding personal sureties, state that Mr. Cram the condition has changed. The heirs, in demanding personal sureties, state that Mr. Cram the condition of the condition Portland, Me., Dec. 14.-The heirs of the late

1806 Laundry Soap

Made by COLGATE & CO., Established 1806.

THE HAVEL'S TALE OF THE TEMPEST

FRANTIC STEERAGE PASSENGERS LOCKED BE

ICE-CLAD STEAMERS ALL REPORT A

ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

All incoming steamers yesterday from across the North Atlantic were well iced up and reported heavy weather. When the big White Star steamer Teutonic came in by Sandy Hook the sailors were busy chipping away the ice which covered her forward deck and hung in great festoons about her bows.

The Havel, of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived here in a like iced-up condition. She was the only steamer which suffered to any extent from the gales and seas of the "Western To use the expressive slang of the nineteenth century's evening, the Hayel "got it in the neck." She left Southampton on December 8, and as soon as she got out of the Channel she caught the western gales, and a big sea with them. A tremendous sea was running, and the wind, blowing as Boreas would crack his cheeks, came first from the northwest and then from the southwest. In short, she had northwest and southwest gales and high and mighty seas all the way from the Scilly Islands to Sandy Hook Lightship. The passengers were kept below

the way from the Scilly Islands to Sandy Hook Lightship. The passengers were kept below most of the time, and were mighty glad to step on the soil of Hoboken yesterday.

It was on December \$ that the Havel had her great day of trial and tribuiation. On that day the winds and seas were so fierce that the ship labored heavily. The 216 steerage passengers on board were locked below, and made a noise which was heard above the tempest. Some howled, some cursed and pounded against the bulkheads, and some prayed. At 11:95 o'clock in the morning while second officer, P. Brunst, and the third officer, E. Wleting, were on watch and on the bridge, a great wave, sixty feet high, boarded the ship from the port side. It smashed the upper and lower bridges and threw Mr. Wieting among the twisted stanchions of the wrecked structures. Mr. Brunst saw it coming, and got behind a funnel, where he held on and escaped injury. Wieting was picked up unconscious, and has been on the sick list ever since. His left leg was badly crushed, and he was severely cut about the head. Earlier in the day a sailor named Dix had been "banged about the iron deck" and had his leg broken. The remainder of the voyage was one of storm and tempest, but nothing else of a serious nature occurred. The steamship Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, was due here two days ago under ordinary circumstances, but she is making a long voyage of it, owing to the heavy weather. On Wednesday morning she passed Cape Race, and ran in so as to signal that she was all right. She will probably be here to-day.

THE COLDEST OF THE SEASON SO FAR. YESTERDAY'S FRIGIUTTY GIVES WAY TO SNOW

A warm wave has come to take the place of the intense frigidity, and prospects of skating are not good for a day or two at any rate. This will be a source of disappointment to those who like the swift gliding of flashing metal over frozen lakes, and to those who have to buy coal and to those who are on the lookout for pneumonia and bad colds it will be a pleasant relief. Likewise for the man whose winter overcoat is not "comatable."

As night fell yesterday, light snow began to fall also. By 9 o'clock the snow showed a decided tendency to change into rain, and there was a prospect of mud and slush for to-day in the city streets.

THE WOMEN RIGHTEOUSLY INDIGNANT.

THEY PAID THEIR MONTHLY FEES TO THE

LIKELY TO GIVE EVIDENCE SOON. Dr. Parkhurst's crusade against police neglect and inefficiency has assumed a new phase, and one which threatens to accomplish more in destroying the "system" than anything which has gone be fore. Some of the women who have recently been the objects of enforced police activity are now seeking vengcance in a curious way. It is worthy of note that all the sensational raids which have recently startled the city took place after Decem-

"Within the last few days I have learned more about the secret machinery of this blackmail system than I ever knew before," said Dr. Parkhurst last night. "Certain communications which I have received explain just why the raids were post-poned until after the first day of the month. This

received explain just why the raids were postponed until after the first day of the menth. This
first day is pay day in the department—in several
more senses than one. It is not only the day on
which the policemen receive their salaries from
the city, but it is also the day on which the men
assigned to the work make their collections from
the city, but it is also the day on which the men
assigned to the work make their collections from
the keepers of disorderly houses, liquor store men
and others of the class which pays for 'privilege.'
In the present instance the captains and others
carefully made the raid. The women feel that they
have been cheated and are angry enough under
pressure to 'squeal.'

Here Dr. Parkhurst referred to a paragraph in a
letter evidently written by one of the recently
evicted women. Here the writer bitterly complained of the action of the police in evicting her
after she had paid the customary fee. 'The only
course that I can see.' said Dr. Parkhurst, 'Is to
keep up the pressure until some of the women telt
the truth about this thing and expose the system.'

Referring to Captain Schmittberger's raids in the
best possible reason for believing that these raids
mean nothing and are intended to have no effect.
Time will probably show that I am right.'

"I'd be glad to know just what Dr. Parkhurst
would like me to do." said Captain Schmittberger
last night, in talking with a Tribune reporter. 'Tve
cleaned out the Tenderloin until it looks like a
Connecticut village. At present the women are all
wandering the streets in search of a shelter. If
there is anything more that he would like me to do,
any further suggestion in this line that he has to
make, I will carry it out."

SuperIntendent Byrnes had a talk with DistrictAttorney Nicoll yesterday. It was said that the
subject of the conference was the proposed indictment of owners of property in which disorderly
houses have been conducted.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 14.-Two of the three men who robbed an Illinois Central express car at Mayfield Bridge, five miles below here, on the morning of November II, have been arrested and are in jail. Last Sunday Chief of Police Mahoney found a clew that led him to arrest a young man named Brown in this city. Brown was induced to make a confession of the whole plot, implicating William O'Brien and a man named Breckinridge, both of whom lived in Southeast Missouri. After his confession Brown was hurried off to Chicago to avoid any possibility of his companions in crime knowing of his arrest, Officers of the Illinois Central and the American Express Company came down, and, aiding Chief Mahoney, succeeded in effecting Breckinridge's arrest yesterday afternoon, at Charleston, Mo. It is thought O'Brien's arrest is a question of only a few hours. The robbers succeeded in stealing about \$1,500 in gold. robbed an Illinois Central express car at Mayfield

THE STATE DAIRYMEN ADJOURN.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 14.-The State Dairywatertown, N. 1., Dec. 11.—The State Dairy-men's Convention closed to-day after adopting resolutions urging the Legislature to enact a law requiring the legal standard of milk to be based on the per cent of fat in it, to compel the marking of cheese to indicate whether it is full-recum or skim-milk, and to suppress the sale of oleomargarine by Armour & Co.

A FIRE ON THE HERMAN WINTER Boston, Dec. 14.-A fire among some cotton bales on the steamer Herman Winter 6id \$700 damage. The vessel arrived here to-day from New-York.

DEVELOPMENT ON A SCREEN

A. D. Fish gave an illustrated lecture in Grammar School No. 3, Grove and Hudson sts., last night, on "The Art of Photography." Mr. Fisk projected upon the screen a photographic plate upon which an exposure had been made. As this plate first appeared nothing was visible except a grayish tint; then gradually as the chemicals began to act upon the plate the image slowly developed, until finally, a perfect picture resulted. The effect was exceedingly interesting and instructive. These lectures are free and are given by the Board of Education.

M'KANE IN CONTEMYT. THE MANAGERS WENT HOME.

THEY HAD NO CONFERENCE WITH THE STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

INDIGNANT AT THE TREATMENT THEY RE CRIVED-DR. MACDONALD TELLS ABOUT

THE EXTRAVAGANT FILLS. There was no conference of the State Lunacy Commission and the boards of managers of the several State asylums for the insane at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. The managers had all gone home disastissied. They did not come to New-York for nothing, however. They held an indignation meeting at the Gilsey House on Monday night, and came to the conclusion that they were opposed to the autocratic tendencies of the State. Lunaey Commission, netling under the new State

Dr. MacDonald returned yesterday from Albany, where he had been attending the Governor's hear-ing of the managers of the Middletown asylum. He said last evening that the hearing had disclosed just the points of difference existing between the commission and the managers—the matter of econ omy. A bill of expenses for wines and liquors and fancy groceries had been presented, showing gross extravagance. The Governor said that if the extravagance. The Governor said that it the com-mission had allowed such a bill be would have requested them to resign. In regard to Christmas presents and gold badges for the nurses at M.....etown, both of which items were disallowed by the commission, Dr. MacDonald

were disallowed by the token and:

"The commission received a letter early in December from the managers of the Middletown asylum asking for \$150 for Christmas presents for the nurses of the institution. We refused the requests. We sent the letter to Governor Flower. He was indignant. If employes of the State are to receive Christmas presents, he said, all must be treated alike. They better begin with me, and make me a present of \$25."

receive Christmas presents, in sach and make me a present of \$25."

One of the most noticeable economies on the part of the State Lumacy Commission in its consideration of the requisition bills of the several State hospitals for the insane is the cut on tobacco. The commission has decided to discontinue all allowances for this luxurious "necessity." and the decision is adding fuel to the fire of discontent which is consuming the boards of managers.

The Lumacy Commissioners' explanation of their step is interesting. They say:

"We are fully convinced that the use of tobacco is positively injurious to the general health of many individuals, and, as a rule, tends to aggravate conditions of disease, and especially in cases of mental disease, in a large proportion of which the mind is so far impaired as to preclude the exercise of any rational independent as to the quantity consumed. Instances of tobacco or nicoline polsoning are not at all uncommon among the limitates of insane hospitals, many of whom are known to have acquired the tobacco habit *fer admission to the hospital."

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE.

RAIL PURCHASES THE FEATURE OF THE WEEK THE PITTSBURG MARKET. Cleveland, Dec. 11 .- "The Iron Trade Review" says

to-day: "The beginning of rail purchases for 1891 is the feature of the week in iron and steel. The Pennsylvania Railroad is first to place any considerable contract, and, while the 42,000 tons of eighty five-pound rails bought are but little more than twonve-pound rails bought are but little more than two-thirds of last year's purchases, the expectation is that the requirements for 1894 will round up close to the total for '92. The prices paid were \$24 at the three Eastern mills, among which 35,000 tons were distributed, and \$25 at the single Western mill in the pool. Late intimations are that Western roads will make good read to the single western roads will make good-sized purchases of rails for 1884. Only a portion of their requirements was covered by only a portion of their requirements was covered by the limited contracts placed this year, and there are reasons for expecting that compensating orders will be given for the coming twelve months. It is stated that the 35,000 tons of the Pennsylvania order given o Eastern mills went to Pittsburg, Cambria and Steelton concerns. If the Steelton mill is actually to make rails in 1891, there would seem to be a departure from the programme previously announced-namely, that a 30,000-ton order had been given to AND A RISING TEMPERATURE.

The coldest day of the winter so far was yesterday, for the mercury in the chilled tubes of the thermometers got down to 13 degrees above zero. This was at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and before people had got up the worst was over, and the temperature was on the rise. It gradually grew warmer as the day wore on, and it will be a comfortable sort of a temperature to-day.

A warm wave has come to take the place of the intense frigidity, and prospects of skating are not good for a day or two at any rate. This will be a source of disappointment to those who like the swift gliding of flashing metal over frozen lakes.

> TROUBLES OF THE FLORIST LE MOULT. Adolphe Le Mouit, the well-known florist of No. Adolphe Le Mouit, the well-known florist of No. 170 Bowery, yesterlay confessed two judgments for \$2.25, one for \$1.311 in favor of Thomas Nilan for money borrowed on February 4, 1888, and the other for \$911 in favor of Mary Sheerin for money borrowed and wages, Mr. Le Mouit has been in business over twenty-five years, and a few years ago considered binaelf worth upward of \$50,000. He owned considerable real estate at Tremont, where his nurseries are. He formerly had a number of branch stores. Business has been had. His habilities are about \$50,00, and he had intely given mortgages on his property at Tremont to secure about \$50,000 of his liabilities. There is a prior mortgage for \$2.000 on the property. His counsel felt sure that he would pay off all his debis in time.

> THURSES AT THE OMPANY'S AFFAIRS. A preliminary report of the receivers of the Thurber, Whyland Company has been submitted to the court. It is understood that the statement shows that the assets are more than sufficient shows that the assets are more than sufficient to pay off all the debts and leave something to the stockholders. The plan of reorganization, based upon the ofter of Culman Haas, a wealthy retired wholesale grocer of San Francisco, now living here, has been alometoned, Mr. Haas having asked too severe sacrifices from the stockholders. An effort will now be made to reorganize the company independently of Mr. Haas, and a reorganization committee, composed of prominent men, possibly including two bank presidents, is being formed to take charge of the matter. Since the company was placed in the hands of receivers, a large amount of each has been collected which wa, in due time, be available for the liquidation of the company's indebtedness. The committee will probably be completed to-day.

RELIEF WORK IN ROCHESTER. Rochester, Dec. 14 (Special).-On account of the

Rochester, Dec. 14 (Special).—On account of the distress prevailing among the inemployed, the proposition is under discussion to abandon the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and expend the money that would have been paid out for this purpose in the work of relief. The Chamber of Commerce is already raising a relief fund, which now amounts to \$1,700; a free coal fund has also been raised, aggregating \$515.

DRAGGED DOWN BY ABE STEIN & CO. Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—Upon the application of William M. Norris, the Equitable Trust Company was yesterday appointed receiver of the Quaker City Morocco Company. It is said that the company's embarrassment is a result of the failure of the New-York firm of Abe Stein & Co., and that the only unsecured liabilities consist of its paper issued to the New-York house, for a considerable part of which that firm is primarily responsible. The assets are over \$40,000.

GLASS WORKS AT FOSTORIA SOLD. Fostoria, Ohio, Dec. 14.-The Fostoria Shade and

Fostoria, Onio, Dec. 14.—The Fostoria Shade and Lamp Company yesterday sold its factory here to the Consolidated Lamp and Glass Company, of Pittsburg. The price paid is said to be \$100,000. This factory is the largest of its kind in the United States, and the two principal stockholders are W. C. Brown and J. D. Graham. The new company will double the capacity of the works.

A PRIVATE BANK SUSPENDS.

Pittsburg, Dec 14.—The private banking firm of R. Patrick & Sqn. doing business in Fifth-ave., near Wood-st., suspended business to-day, on account of inability to realize on assets.

JUSTICE METED OUT TO AN OUTLAW.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 14.-The jury in the case of th utlaw, "Chris" Evens, charged with the murder of United States Deputy Marshals Wilson and Me Ginnis, at Sampson's Flat, disagreed this merning. The judge refused to discharge the jurors, and sent them back again to try and reach an agreement. Thirty minutes later they returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing the cenalty at life imprisonment.

Continued from First Page.

to the Town Hall, and upon Mr. Bacon alighting from the carriage, stated to him that he had been expecting him. Upon being told that he was under the protection of an injunction, Mr. McKane stated that injunctions do not go and ordered Eacon's arrest. He was beaten, confined in a cell, and suffered indignity upon indignity. Mr. McKane denies this, but the treatment of Mr. Bacon is not denied, and Mr. McKane was Chief of Police. Mr. Bacon is supported by his companions in the carriage.

The evidence is so clear and conclusive that Mr. McKane had been the controlling power in the preceding evil which had been done and the police had been so ready to arrest on his order without offence, that he stands as one of the corepirators against the election laws, if not the chief of the conspiracy. It is natural that his acts on the election morning would be in accord with his previous acts. He knew of the injunction order and deded it, and must be adjudiced guilty of a criminal contempt.

The proof shows that Richard V. R. Newton met a Mr. Grout, who was riding in a carriage toward the politing places with the watchers, some 150 feet from the Town Hall. He was told that the men were under protection of an injunction, but he dened the order and would not let the party proceed further. A policeman then threatened to club Mr. Grout if he went further. Mr. Newton's conduct on this occasion was only a continuation of his previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had been very active in previous conduct, and he had

AN EXTREME CASE. One Rosenbach appeared at the polling place and told these inspectors that he had an injunction or-der to serve. He started to produce copies, and ediately "attacked from every direction." He threw the papers on the table in front of the He threw the papers on the table in front of the inspectors. He was beaten, thrown down, arrested by a pollceman and locked up. The inspectors subsequently signed a warrant for this arrest. The arrest was therefore presumably made at their direction, in defiance of the injunction. The vote of the town was over 3,60, which called for a population of some 18,000 inhabitants, upon a registry which called for over 30,00 inhabitants. What shall the punishment be?

An extreme case is made: a combination which

which called for over 30,000 inhabitants. What shall the punishment be?

An extreme case is made; a combination which included the Registry Board, the watchers first appointed, and the police through its chief, is established, against the purity of an election. There was faise registry. There was illegal refusal to make it public. The copyists had been arrested and put in cells without the least criminal act on their part, and the friends and watchers of those who were interested in the vote were illegally arrested, beaten and imprisoned by the inspectors and police acting with them to accomplish a result injurious in the highest degree to popular sovereignty, which rests upon a fair vote, a fair count of the vote, and a rigid respect to the count thus given. The extreme punishment provided by the law must be imposed for such an offence thus brutally carried out.

out.

The accused are fined each \$250 and imprisoned thirty days in the county fail of Kings County. Albert E. Lamb, who argued the case for the plaintiff, said yesterday that he had not yet drawn up the order to be signed by Judge Barnard under which McKane and the others would

be committed.

McKane refused to say anything about the decision, but his appearance showed that it was a severe blow to him.

Judge-elect Gaynor, who figured as the plaintiff in the proceedings, said: "The opinion of Judge Barnard is terrible. It fully illustrates his great character and his marvellous intuition. He seems to have absorbed and to share every feeling which I had while contending with the Gravesend situation in the midst of my other difficulties."

NO CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

THE FOOD-FISH CONFERENCE ADJOURNS WITH-OUT AGREEING ON ANYTHING.

question of the supply and demand of food fish along the Atlantic Coast was under discussion again yesterday, at the conference called by the New-York State Fish Commission at the Gerlach in West Twenty-seventh-st. The discussion, which the previous day had waged warm between the menhaden and pound-net fishermen and the "protection to game" men, continued with all its life. At the first session the wholesale catchers of fish had seemed to gain a point because of the num-ber of their speakers. They had the floor twothirds of the time, and had shown by their state-ments and by figures that menhaden fishermen rarely caught food fish in their menhaden hauls and so had argued that the use of the pound-nets was not a menace to the supply of food fish. Yesterday the delegates interested in the protec-tion of fish were heard at length. Their statements, as well as their figures, were in direct opposition to those of the wholesale men, who had spoker

The second day's session was opened by R. B Chalke, for some years a Fish Commissioner of Connecticut. He was interested in shad. He said shad fishing in the Connecticut River was a thing of the past, due to the dragging of the river and the Holyoke dam. Shad fishing along the coast,

State Game Protection Association, finally offered the following:

"Removed, That in the opinion of this meeting the use of pounds in inland salt waters is injurious to the supply of fish and should be stopped. Resolved, That no pounds should be set after November 1 and before July I.

"Resolved, That no methaden nets should be used in large, sounds and narrow waters."

The menhaden men objected loudly, It would ruin their business, they said, and the resolutions were not put to vote. Mr. Roosevelt then suggested that a commission settle the question of the preservation of fish. This, also, met with objection. After deciding to have the records of the meeting published, the conference adjourned without Gay, having accomplished nothing definite.

THE MAN WHO CHALLENGED THE EMPEROR

RELEASED FROM A GERMAN INSANE ASYLUM AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

-HE ARRIVES ON THE HAVEL. Richard Goerdler, the music teacher in the Pen nington Seminary in New-Jersey, who went to Ger-many last July to challenge the Emperor to mortal combat, came back yesterday in the steamship

combat, came back yesterday in the steamship Havel. His wife and two children were with him. He may be remembered as a person who was fond of writing letters to various princes and potentates of the earth, and who declared that he had been forced out of the German Array because he had revealed some of Hismarck's state secrets. Finally he decided that the only way to right things was to go to Germany and challenge the Emperor.

This he did, and was promptly arrested on a charge of less majeste. Upon his trial he was adjudged to be of unsound mind and placed in an insense asylum. He was released at the request of President Cleveland and taken to Southampton under guard, where he was placed on board the Havel. The rumor that Mr. Cleveland intends to employ him in the Hawaiian business is pronounced to be without foundation.

THE FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

THE INSURRECTION IN ITS TRUE COLORS From The Boston Journal. Admiral Gama's proclamation removes the las vestige of doubt as to the real character of the Itrazii insurrection. It is a desperate attempt to revive the fallen monarchy. That fact will lens added interest to the fortunes of the Yankee manned Nietheroy and America.

FIGHTING WITHOUT CASUALTIES. From The Wilmington News.

Another "big battle" was reported as having been started in the harbor of Rio Janeiro yesterday between the insurgents and the Government forces. If those Brazilians keep on banging away at each other somebody will get hurt. From the number of casualties reported it takes several tons of powder, iron and lead to kill one non-combatant. A PEOPLE CARELESS OF THEIR RIGHTS.

From The Albany Journal. If the Brazillans are so careless of their rights as to permit them to become the playthings of political adventurers of the Mello and Peixoto type it is hardly worth while to waste sympathy on them.

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON. From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

Meilo, the mutinous Admirni, seems to be the W. Q. Gresham of Brazil. His jealousy of Peixoto leads him to blindly take any step to discredit the object of his hatred, no matter in what compileations he involves his country, just as the American Secretary has hesitated at no step, however unpatriotic and Indefensible, to discredit ex-President Harrison. Both Gresham and Mello, also, favor the restoration of crowned heads to countries now republican.

AN ILLOGICAL AND EXPENSIVE WAR.

AN ILLOGICAL AND EXPENSIVE WAR.

From The New-York Sun.

It is one of the most illogical wars that have ever been fought, even in South America. It has been going on for nearly four months, and we doubt whether a hundred lives, or even fifty, have been lost by both belligerents within that time. We suppose it can be continued as long as Mello is able to find supplies and Peixoto is able to keep him off shore. Perhaps the most saddening thing about the war is its expense. The people of Brazil seem to take but little interest in it, and very few of them appear to care which side wins. Yet, for all that, they will have to foot the bills.

A..... THE GENUINE

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT

THE HIGHEST AWARD

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893. One dozen bottles give as much strength and nourishment as a cask of ale without being intoxicating.

It exalts the energies, stimulates nutrition and aids digestion, and is in a true sense a "FLESH AND BLOOD MAKER."

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine"
has the Signature of "Johann Hoff"

Johann Hoff on the neck label of every bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 & 154 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

MR. REINHART'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL. HE RETURNS FROM EUROPE, BUT DECLINES TO

GIVE DETAILS OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS The return of J. W. Reinhart, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, from Europe has been awaited with interest in Wall Street. The heavy interest payments of the con-pany falling due on January 1 have excited somcolicitude in view of the severe losses in railroad traffic in the Southwest. Some anxiety has been felt with regard to loans maturing at the end of the year, especially in view of reports from London to the effect that English bankers had

refused to renew the loans without certain guarantees obtained from this side of the respecting the payment of January interest. The bonds of the company were seriously depressed about ten days ago, and in spite of intermediate ralles are now below the quotations made at that time. It has been wondered, too, whether the ilnancing of the Atchison's floating debt might net require a sacrifice sale of some of the company's Treasury Mr. Reinhart's visit abroad was believed to be for the purpose of making financial arrangements to protect the company's position.

Mr. Reinhart came on the ice-testooned steamship Teutonic. He was enveloped in a long overcoat He was looking the picture of health. He said he would gladly stop and talk about what he had done over on the other side with the Tribune re-porter, but as his family were nearly frozen to death he must at once hurry away to his country home, twenty-five miles away. The party had two

death he must at once hurry away to his country home, twenty-five miles away. The party had two carriages in waiting and soon vanished into the snowstorin. President Reinhart furnished the New-York News Bureau the following statement relative to the finances of the company.

"The interest on the general mortgage bonds of the Atchison Company, due January I, will be paid. It seems hardly necessary to make this statement, because doubts as to its nayment have, in my judgment, been created solely by speculators who have no substantial interest in the property. The Atchison Company, owing to the magnitude of its system, has large payments to make from time to time, and I have noted that whenever operators for short account could discover the dates of those payments, they have circulated reports calculated to throw doubt upon the ability of the company to meet them. The public knows that since the reorganization the Atchison has met all of its obligations promptly, and every statement that I have made in relation to such payments before they matured have been confirmed by the fact."

fore they matured have been confirmed by the fact."

In answer to a question Mr. Reinhart said: "My mission abroad has been a success in every respect." When asked as to the nature of the negotiations he had made in behalf of the company he declined to give particulars. He said, however: "When it is considered that the Atchison system operates 19,000 miles of railroad, which earn upward of \$8,000.900 a year, its floating indebtedness must appear to be infinitesimal. It should be borne in mind that when the Atchison Company acquired the \$1. Louis and San Francisco Railroad it assumed its floating debt of about \$4,100,000, and also the unsecured obligations of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company. We have not yet experiences any difficulty in financing these obligations. As to the stock of our own company, all but \$25,000,000 of the \$102,000,000 outstanding is held by boncholders who, in my judgment, will not part with it in any circumstances. The \$25,000,000 of floating stock was issued by the company incidental to the acquisition of the St. Louis and San Francisco system before the present management was placed in charge. In my judgment this stock is practically all that there is available for speculative purposes."

EAD YEAR FOR RAILROADS.

INVESTMENTS OF OVER \$1,000,000,000 PLACED IN RECEIVERS' HANDS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1893. "The Railway Age" will in its issue of this week publish statistics of the railway receiverships and foreclosures in 1893. These will show that 12 per the Holyoke dam. Shad fishing along the coast, he thought, was being ruined by the practice of dumping New-York's refuse at Sandy Hook; it drove the shad away from the coast at that point on their way north.

Albert E. Cochran, of this city, spoke on the diminution of the supply of weakfish in Baritan Bay. The cause was the indiscriminate use of nets, the taking of fish in their spawning season and the menhaden fishermen.

Captain James M. Church, of Rhode Island, a menhaden fishermen, was willing to take an athough its that in twenty years menhaden fishing he had not taken one ton of weakfish, all told. Other Islands and the menhaden fishing he had not taken one ton of weakfish, all told. Other Islands are considered the following:

Itohert B. Boosevelt, president of the New-York State Game Protection Association, finally offered the following: ceivers hands since the beginning of which receivers were appointed represent 19 per cent of the mileage and nearly 16 per cent of the capital stock and bonds of all the railways in the country. Since January 1, 1893, receivers have been appointed for no less than seventy-one roads with nearly 20,000 miles of road, an outstanding bonded indebtedness of almost \$55,000,000 and capital stock aggregating over \$53,000,000, making a total of almost \$1,288,000,000 f stock and bonds from which all returns are suspended, with the certainty that a large part of their value will be wiped out before the long process of the courts is ended. This is more than double the number of roads, mileage or capitalization of any previous year since 1884, when the number of receiverships was 57, the mileage in the stocks and bonds \$714,755,000. For ten years the number of receiverships for railroads has been 305, the mileage 67,406 and the capitalization \$3,382,487,000. During this year there were gate mileage of 1,410 and a capitalization of \$17,264,000.

NEW-ENGLAND STOCKHOLDERS OBJECT.

Boston, Dec. 14 (Special).—"The Journal" under-stands that the coming special meeting of New-England stockholders in New-York is likely to prove a lively one. There is some opposition among holders of New-England securities to that company guaranteeing the interest on the proposed New-York, New-England and Northern bonds. Should York, New-England and Northern bonds. Should the stockholders indoras the action of the directors there is a possibility that an attempt will be made to enjoin its fulfilment. The recent selling of stock is said to have been a result of the nequisition of the rights to vote the shares at the coming meeting. Treasurer George A. Marden has accepted a bid of Drexel. Morgan & Co., made through E. Rollins Morse & Bro., of \$1,601.77 and accrued interest for the \$5,000.00 31-per cent twenty-year bonds. Blake Bros. & Co. bid \$1,021.51 for the entire issue. This is the second big block of Massachusetta bonds, the other being the Boston and Maine, that this house has taken recently.

POSSIBLE UNION OF TWO RAILROADS. Regarding certain reports concerning a possible nion of interests between the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo and the Flint and Père Marquette railroads, Thomas F. Ryan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hocking Valley road, said yesterday: "I do not know of any movement looking to an immediate interchange of directors of the Hocking Valley and the Flint and Père Marquette. As the Flint road will, in the near future, extend its line from Monroe to Toledo, Ohlo, a distance of about twenty miles, the two roads will have a line of about 1.000 miles, extending from the Onlo River northward through Ohlo and Michigan, and I hope their relations will become even more friendly and profitable than they are at present." President Crapo, of the Flint and Père Marquette, seldom visits New-York without calling on Mr. Ryan. Their relations are extremely amicable and confidential. Mr. Ryan's holdings of Flint and Père Marquette stock were acquired more than a year ago.

ACTION OF UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERS Boston, Dec. 14.-The Union Pacific Receivers, acting under orders from the United States Circuit ing under orders from the United States Circuit Court, will begin to-morrow the payment of the matured coupons on the following described bonds, payment being made by Treasurer Harris in Boston, and by the United Trust Company in New-York; Kansas Pacific Railway Company consolidated mortgage 6s, due November 1, 1863, Denver extension 6s, due November 1, 1893; Karney and Black Hills Railway Company first mortgage 5s, due November 1, 1893; Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, the so-called Middle Division, 6s, due December 1, 1893.

TO ENFORCE THE COMPANY'S CLAIMS. It is reported that Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island Railroad Company, proposes to enforce the claims of his company against the defunct American Casualty, Insurance and Security Com-pany, for \$500,000, against the individual directors pany, for \$500,000, against the individual directors of that company. It insured the Long Island Railroad Company against suits for damages, and the policy was in force at the time of the Parkville disaster last summer. The attorney for the Long Island Railroad Company opposed the appointment of a receiver for the defunct company who lived in another State. The directors of the Casualty Company at the time it falled we're Edwin F. Abell, A. Leo Knott, John M. Littig, John B. Mc-Donald, Henry A. Parr, Henry W. Slocum, Robert Sewell, Henry B. Beecher, Arthur B. Graves and William E. Midgley.

INCREASE IN TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES. that it will raise one-way transcontinental passenger rates between Puget Sound and St. Paul from \$25 to \$50 for first-class and \$40 for second-class January I. The Great Northern expects to make the same raise, but the Canadian and Union Pacific,

We deduct 25 per cent. from the original prices of all our Overcoats and Ulsters, (Men's and Boys'.) Every garment has the former price ticket attached to it.

A small deposit on your choice holds the Overcoat

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.

265 & 267 B'way below Chambers St 420 & 421 E'way corner Canal St.

Klackner's Etchings

make beautiful and practical

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Inspection invited at either

Gallery, 7 WEST 28TH ST., B EAST ITH ST.

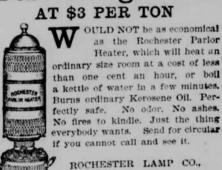
C. KLACKNER.

Gold and Silver Plate For Holiday Gifts,

Combining every modern improvement in plating, elegance of design, and unequalled quality, at the widest range in prices, render them the most desirable offered. Manufactured by

Meriden Britannia Co., UNION SQUARE.

Best Lehigh Coal



42 Park Place, New-York. SPECIAL SALE OF MANTELS

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL

January 1st to our new building

101 5th Av., (near 18th St.) In order to make room for our new goods, we are offering our line of sample Mantels, in all woods and designs, at less than factory cost. If your house is not yet ready for Mantels make a selection and we will hold them for future delivery.

J. S. Conover Company 28 & 30 WEST 23D ST.

A FORECLOSURE SUIT FILED.

Indianapolis, Dec. 14 (Special).—The Continental Trust Company, of New York, and John M. Butler filed in the United States Court this afternoon a foreclosure suit for \$0,000,000 against the Toledo, Kansas City and St. Louis Railroad Company. The suit is brought in behalf of the first-mortgage bondsuit is brought in behalf of the first-mortgage bond-holders of the road. The trustees represent the en-tire bonded indebtedness of the company. Upon motion, the suit was consolidated with the suit al-ready pending, brought by John S. Stout and others, under which S. E. Callaway was appointed receiver. The steps, it is understood, are preliminary to reor-ganization.

CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION RATES. Chicago, Dec. 14.—General Managers of the Central Traffic Association, at their meeting to-day, found the difficulties surrounding the passenger situation too great for them to deal with unaided by the Trunk Line Association. The troubles relating to rates and commissions were found to be so widespread and to affect west-bound as well as east-bound business in such a way that joint action will be necessary before they can be removed. It was, therefore, decided to postpone their consideration therefore, decided to postpone their consideration till the joint meeting to be held in New-York next week. At that meeting passenger matters will be taken up Wednesday and treight matters Thursday, with the expectation that both will then be finally disposed of. In the meantime the votes of all the lines absent from yesterday's meeting have been received, agreeing to maintain rates on the basis of yesterday's cuts till January I, and then to restore them to regular tariff basis. A reorganization of the association was effected at to-day's meeting, and some few changes were made in the constitution and by-laws so as to get in all outside lines in the territory.

NEW ROAD LAWS UNSATISFACTORY.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 14 (Special).-The Ulster County Board of Supervisors, which for some days county Board of Supervisors, which for some days past has had under consideration the adoption of a county road system in accordance with the new Road laws, voted down the proposition this afternoon, 9 to 17. The Supervisors opposed it because it substitutes the payment of road taxes in money for the old plan of road works.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 14.-The successful contest-